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## SUMMARY

Peking admits conflicts between Chinese technicians and engineers and Soviet technical advisers, when plans to build new power plants and open new coal mines and oil wells are opposed by the Russians, who want instead to repair, reconstruct, and stretch the productive power of existing facilities. Chinese officials support the Soviet technicians, but it is obvious that new facilities would require Soviet funds and materials, while it is admitted that some repair and reconstruction projects have resulted in "great loss to the State." On the model Chinese-Changchun Railway, conflict between Chinese and Russians is reflected in reports that Chinese cadres "found difficulty" in carrying out Russian orders. A Shanghai announcement, that model hardware worker Lu Ah-kou was promoted to assistant factory manager immediately upon his return from Moscow, is amusing in view of the frequent Communist use of the term "running dog." Lu's given name literally means "the dog."

In accepting Stalin awards, two high Chinese officials gave full credit for their scientific accomplishments to their emulation of the USSR, while one of them seemed particularly proud that "Stalin knew of their works." Evidence that the Chinese people are more reluctant to accept Communist dogma is seen in a Hangchow report that the local post office had ordered its employees to get out and sell 2,500 new newspaper and magazine subscriptions.

Reluctance of farmers to meet the demands of the Government is apparent in a report that Szechwan cadres, in implementing orders to organize model farm units, promised the peasants that they "would not be ordered to increase production." However, rural cooperatives now are to be used to exploit cotton farmers, who have not been delivering their cotton satisfactorily. The same cooperatives that collect the cotton will control supplies for the farmers, and grant credit, thus gaining a double claim on the cotton crop.

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## SUMMARY

Amid much fanfare it is announced that the Russians benevolently have opened a hospital in Peking, staffed and equipped from Moscow, for the benefit of the Chinese people. Actually the hospital is the former Union Medical College, built and equipped by Americans through the Rockefeller Foundation, and operated until recently by American and Chinese doctors. If the hospital now needs renovating, it probably is because staff and equipment were sent to Korea or to military hospitals. Boasts of technical prowess and economic savings in the Chinese-Changchun Railway district dominated by Russians are equally hollow. As the Dairen Power Company made a huge "saving" in coal by closing down half its facilities, while a Russian technician worked his staff 20 days in an effort to substitute bamboo slats for tinplate, coal and tin apparently are very scarce.

In addition to direct admissions, resistance to the Russianization of Chinese industry is indicated by the increased talk of gains through Russian techniques and increased use in radio broadcasts of Chinese indoctrinated in the USSR. Also, resistance by women to taking over the work of men sent to Korea is apparent in appeals that women should "overcome their conservative" opposition to doing all the heavy farm work, along with their housework. One concession of equal pay for women is reported, but over "strenuous objections." Opposition to the Central Government monopoly on farm production taxes apparently is anticipated, as the offices are warned to strengthen their "escorting and reporting" systems.

Quoting Stalin as authority for the correctness of the move, action is taken fully to regiment college and technical graduates, while outright conscription of civilians for railway construction also is revealed. Rigid control over industry and commerce is to be maintained through a new organization, despite insistence that private capitalists still can operate, within narrow limitations and under the "leadership of the workers."

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